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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0710846

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Madhav Agarwal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

26th August '23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre BHOPAL

26/08

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian theatre forms are diverse and magical. They act as mirror to the society and play a role in entertainment, satire as well as religious purposes.

Reflect Ideals & emotions of the society

① Religious ideals are displayed by the Raslila and Ramleela forms in UP.

② Relationship among family, mother in law and daughter in law
(eg.) Maanch Theatre of Madhya Pradesh.

③ Entertainment and comic spirit of the society
(eg.) Bard Pather of J&K
: Nautanki of Maharashtra

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Individual's Role in Community:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Teaching of becoming a good human being in society
   - eg: Mudiyettem in Kerela (goddess Bhadrakali)

2. Teambuilding and communitarianism
   - eg: Jatra theatre of west Bengal

3. Respect to elders, family and the vulnerable sections.

Threats to theatres:
- Technology (Netflix)
- Lack of Awareness
- Commercialisation of Art forms.

To fulfill our ideals of DPSP (Article 49), need to use digital mediums (Youtube) & state support (UNITY Mall) to preserve declining theatres.

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2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi Stupa is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, built during the Ashokan Phase and is located near Bhopal.

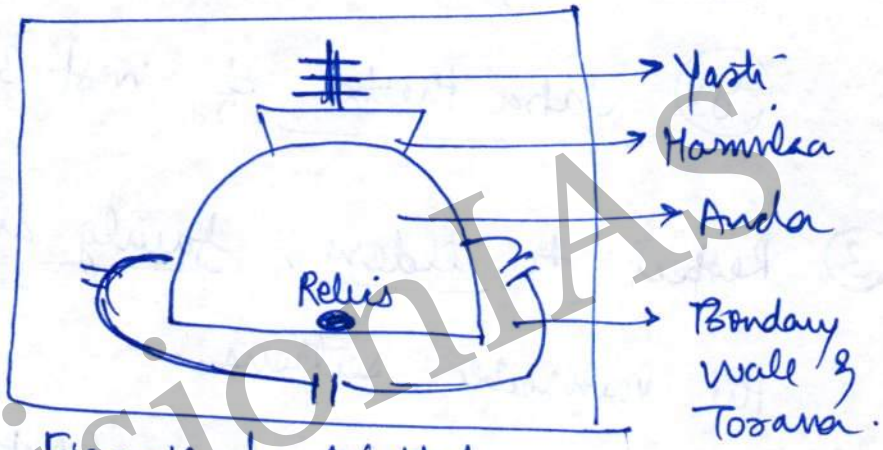

Figure: Sanchi Stupa.

Historical & Architectural Importance:

① One of the initial stupas to contain relics of Buddha, and his followers.

② Epitome ~~and~~ of peace and sanctity.

③ Got preservation from Begums of Bhopal against the loot of British.

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(4) Evolutionary in nature: contribution by multiple leaders, Mauryans, Kushanas, Palas, etc (helps understand religion).

Inspiration to future architecture:

(1) Inspired the later stupas such as 2 storey stupa with stairs in Mahayana Phase.

(2) The round ~~dome~~ anda inspired many later forms like domes in Islamic Art, Gol Gumbaj.

(3) Touched British Architecture too

(eg:) Construction of Rashtrapati Bhavan.

The stupa is symbol of India's soft power and a treasure of cultural heritage that must be spread throughout the world

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Bhagat Singh is Indian legendary freedom fighter born in Punjab, who cart very young age shook the roots of Britishers.

Made Real Breakthroughs:

(A) Revolutionary Ideology

- Aggressive means to pursue national goals. (eg: using bomb at Central Assembly)
- Socialism and role of farmers was emphasised. eg: HRA to HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republic Association)

Concept of Mass Revolution.

(B) Goals of the Revolution:

- Bring a combined revolution to challenge Britishers
- Reduce threats of Britishers by killing lower officers (eg: Saunders murder by Bhagat)

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↳ Also, instill confidence among youth and people.

(eg:) Kisan Party.

(c) Forms of Revolutionary struggle:-

↳ Hunger strike in jail to get proper treatment.

↳ Use of Violent Means: Bombs, gunning the officers.

↳ Spread mass education through use of Journals & bodies

(eg:) Against Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

↳ Use Anujwan-Mahindra-Inatam body made by male Arjit Singh.

The effect was it broadbased the movement, inspired youth all round (Bhagat Singh name of kids) etc. This sacrifice is cherished even today as the "Martyr's Day".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Meiji Restoration was a watershed movement for growth of Japan and rise as a superpower.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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A nation is concept that emerged during India's freedom struggle and encompasses territory, common identity and oneness.

Basis of India as nation:

① Historical: Socio Reform Movements made us one, Indian Freedom Struggle as common thread. eg: Non-Cooperation Movement.

② Constitution: a common social contract provides common duties & Rights
eg: Fundamental Rights Part III, common citizenship (Article 5)

③ Geography: The landmass of Indian subcontinent along with monsoon unites us

④ Economic Role: Played by ~~Article~~ common

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market, free flow of goods, GST (One Nation, One Market)

(5) Social: festivals across India:

(eg:) Bihu in Assam, Pongal in south

: Religion & culture teach tolerance

Threats to the concept:

(1) Regionalism: border disputes, secessionism,

(eg.) Greater Nagalim.

(2) Communalism: political trade in religion.

NCRB [2900 riots] in last 5 years (2017-2021)

(3) Homogenisation, blind westernization as well as a colonial mindset:

(4) Chauvinism based on linguistic, ethnicity

(eg:) Manipur violence (Meites and Kuki).

(5) Erosion of values of tolerance leading to Otherisation (Sachar Committee Report).

The need is to promote [Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat] through constitutional means and cherish our [UNITY IN DIVERSITY].

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

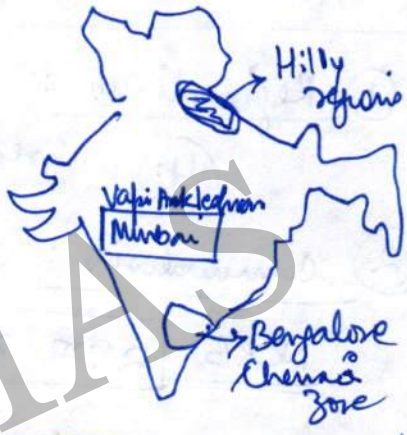
State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has emerged as the "pharmacy of world" with majority of production of generic drugs.

Key factors behind growth.

① Huge demand due to high population and spread of diseases.



3 Main pharma zones of India

② Cheap labour & capital available at various centres (eg:) Serum Institute.

③ Integration of local indigenous knowledge
(eg:) AYUSH → spread to hilly states

④ Favourable government Regulations:
↳ Land parcel allocations ⇒ India Pharma Vision 2030
↳ IPR laws: compulsory licensing led to generic drugs

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Significance:

(A) Indian Economy:
- → Boosting drug exports (Top 5 exports)
- → Jobs creation for people
- → Balanced regional growth
  - (Eg:) Industries in Hilly states.

(B) Public Health:
- → Cheap supply of drugs in bulk.
- → Vaccine production led to protection from diseases like COVID.
- → Investment in drug research = customized drugs for Indian usage

Pharma Industry needs to further invest in R&D to become a novel developer and searcher rather than just a bulk manufacturer.

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7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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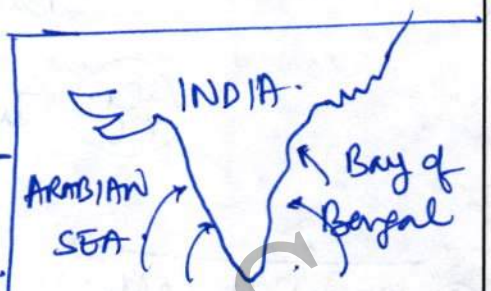
Indian landmass has coastline of 7500 km of which 5700 km is prone to cyclones.



Cyclones Ratio = 4:1 BoB : AS

Reasons why BoB more prone

(1) Larger water area: allows growth of low pressure → super cyclone (eg:) 1999.

(2) Conducive climate such as ocean temperature greater than 27°C

(3) Temperature differences: due to supply of cold fresh water at constant interval

(4) Pressure gradient and suitable wind shear unlike Arabian Sea.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Reasons for decrease of cyclones in SW monsoon:

① Low pressure is created on land by the ITCZ and withdrawal of Jet stream.

② Doesn't allow heating up of water to generate cyclones (as water flows).

③ Wind pressure is not conducive due to high speed cloud movement.

Cyclones can cause havoc for people & property. The need is for 3 stage disaster cycle and using Odisha's role model (UN Award for evacuation).

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8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanoes are open vent from the earth's crust that explode and provide pyroclastic material

Destructive in nature:

1. Erosion of cities: eg: Mt. Vesuvius
2. Release of harmful gases in the surrounding.
3. Threat to local biodiversity & fauna
4. can trigger other disasters: like landslides, earthquakes if in massive

eg: Krakatoa Volcano

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Critical for existence of human life:

① Provision of resources: such as igneous rocks (internal & external) (eg:) Gabbon

② Creation of massive soil traps:

(eg:) Deccan traps from Reunion Hotspot

③ Help study the interior of earths.

④ Manage the geological study of volcanoes and earthquakes (eg:) Pacific Ring of fire

⑤ Source of tourism: (eg:) Barren Island (A & N Islands)

⑥ Volcanic Winter: Created by release of gases that form a big cloud.

Volcanoic eruptions need to be tackled through early warning and their proper study.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Regionalism is the assertion of local sectorial identity rather than national one. It is fuelled by "relative deprivation" which is lack of development on a comparative front.

Relative deprivation & Regionalism:

(1) Economic development is poor:

eg: Bundelkhand demand.

(2) Non-allocation of resources to the area

eg: Telangana creation due to Andhra's ignorance.

(3) Deprivation in terms of culture/language

eg: Mass exodus of Bihari's from Mumbai

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due to fear of job loss. (Son of Soil).

(4) Differences in growth of areas.

(eg:) Mainland v/s North east (led to Insurgency (eg:) Nagaland's demand).

(5) Fear of distrust due to shared resources:

(eg:) Belgavi dispute of MH & Karnataka.

Ways to tackle:
- → Balanced economic growth
- → Aspirational → districts, → Blocks
- → Ek Bharat Shreshta Bharat
- → Accomodation in the constitutional sphere (Special provisions Article 371).
- → Tackling hate speech via "Counter Speech". (Bangalore Police)

Regionalism in negative way can beget conflict but if managed well can lead to cooperation and collaboration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The recent cases of bullying at school and colleges have brought the debate into limelight (eg:) Jadhavpur University.

Reasons for rising cases:-

(4)

- Lack of governance at schools
- Poor record of punishment in past.
- Group Behaviour rather than individual
- Seen as a right as faced themselves.
- drug abuse and other substance abuse rising

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Ways to tackle the menace:

① Strengthening school governance:
↳ catching early signs (not coming for lunch at hostel).

② Role of police & local governance:
↳ need deterrence & awareness
↳ send right message

③ Role of NGOs: to boost the spirit of brotherhood

④ Role of sports: to channelise the energy in right direction.

To achieve SDG 3 Education for all we need to suppress these evils of bullying & violence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ahom Kingdom was a mighty regional empire in the Assam Region and played significant role since the 17th century.

Cultural & Historical Identity:

① Preservation of culture of North East through state support

② Tackling external pressure = Challenge to Mughal invasion ensured security

③ Ahom had martial guards that spread discipline.

④ Supported local culture and traditions

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(eg:) Ahom Temples in Guhawati

(5) Exclusive burial places of the rulers in idea of (underground domes)

(6) Maintained peace in the region and allowed tribal identity to flourish

Legacy in contemporary times:

(1) Source of regional identity for people in the Bodoland, Assam and its factions

(2) Invoke Ahom culture to resist external refugees from Bangladesh, etc

(3) Inspirational architecture & heritage and role in freedom struggle:

(eg:) Liberation of Burma in 1935

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The kingdom's role ~~ta~~ needs to well researched for spread of their impact. This would be a befitting contribution in the AMRIT KAAL.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Capitalist class emerged as a byproduct of British Rule. They played a hidden role in intial phase with sporadic support.

Why remained Ambivalent:
- Driven by own economic interest
- Conflict of goals with movement (eg: labour rights)
- Gained British support through reservation of seats in GOI Act 1919

Varying position throughout National Movement:-

① Support to the Swadeshi Movement: to boost Indian manufacturing-
(eg.) Swadeshi Steam Co. ~~of V.O Pillai~~.
: Donation to Tilak funds.

(2) Grew during the World War I phase due to massive demand & thus part of war like India

(eg.) Steel by Tata Steel, export of garments by GD Birla

(3) Opposition to Non-Cooperation Movements:

as it blocks production, rioting, labour issues.

(4) Conflict with laws: such as Trade Union Act 1926, rise of AITUC, etc

as it protected labour over capital.

(5) "Mixed" response to Round Table Conference:-

↳ some boycotted RTC without Gandhi

↳ while Purshottamdas Thakur participated in the movement.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(6) Came out with Bombay Plan:

to seek mixed economy, nationalisation of key industries, seeking protection from State and hardholding.

There role cannot be ignored altogether. They provided financial and ideological support to the Indian freedom struggle in myriad ways.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian press has played principal role in freedom struggle by spreading awareness & acting a soft tool to challenge the might of British Empire.

Evolution of press:

① Printing Press brought to India by Portuguese

② Initial newspapers by Non-Indians:

(eg:) Bengal Gazette. by Hickey.

③ Took over by Indians:

(eg:) Role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy: Samvad Kaumudi

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Later role of press - by leaders:

Amrit Bazar Patrika, rise of vernacular press, role of Books increased manifold post INC.

(Repressive policies of British)

- Rowlatt Act
  banned even possession of banned literature
- Newspaper Act of 1908
  jailed Balgangadhar Tilak
- Sedition Law (124A)
  used to suppress voices of
  eg: Gandhiji jailed.

Instrumental Impact at various stages:

① Bringing social reform changes: via journals and newspapers (eg:) Dadabhai Naroji for Parsi Reforms (19th century).

② Advocate for political changes by Moderates:

↳ Poverty & Unbritish rule by D. Naroji to tackle "Brain theory".

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Spreading the ideals of Swadeshi and self reliance by Maharashtra of Tilak.

(4) Revolutionary literature to inspire youth
(eg:) Yugantar Journal.

(5) Maintaining dialogue and connect with people
(eg:) Harijan journal by Mk. Gandhiji

(6) Saprru Commission: during 1935 withdrew oppressive rules and laws.

(7) Advocated for freedom of speech & expression in Karachi Session 1931.

However, today press has become a principal threat to democracy as per [Bhanu Pratap Mehta]. The media of today needs a "mental revolution" and regulation to restore its might like the pre-independence era.

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14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Deserts are the landforms found in arid region of the world. and formed due to multiple natural causes.

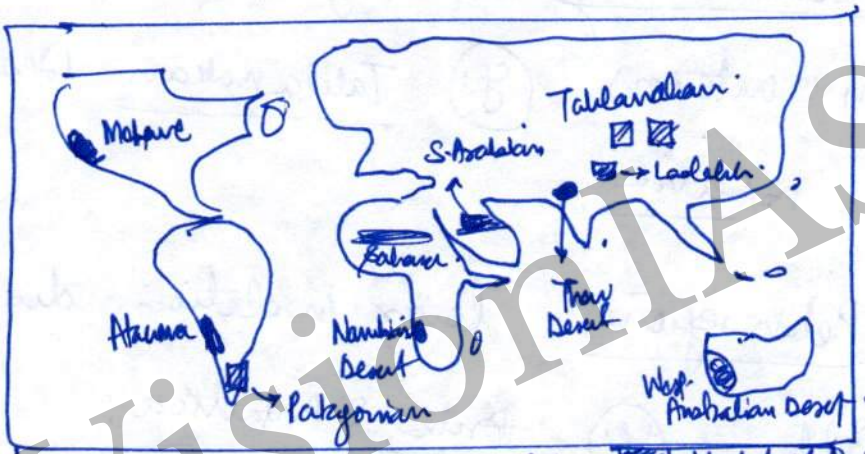

Figure: Deserts of the world : Hot desert, Cold Deserts

factors behind formation :-

(A) ~~Hotet~~ Hot Deserts:

(1) Rain Shadow Regions : eg: Atacama Desert in Chile due to rain shadow of Alps.

(2) Dessicating effect of cold ocean currents

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(eg:) Mojave Desert due to California Cold current.

(3) Offshore nature of winds: led to formation of Sahara Desert (no moisture left).

(B) Cold Deserts:

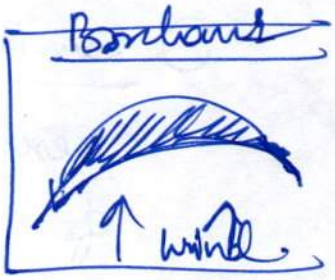
(1) Continentality: leading to cold deserts in interiors (eg:) Takla makan Desert in China

(2) Polar regions: lower insolation due to tilt (eg:) Arctic & Antartica:

(3) Rain shadow: Patagonian Deserts in South America

Major Landforms found in them:

(1) Sand dunes and Barchans: due to deposition of sand.



(2) Different types of rocks such as

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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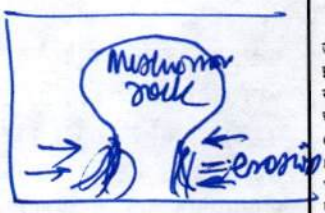
Mushroom rocks' due to erosion



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Seifs: one end of hard rock leading to sword like structures.

(4) Cold deserts have:

↳ Drumlins: deposition of elongated form by glaciers

↳ Moraine deposits by glaciers

Today desertification is also increasing due to man-made factors like Deforestation, Mining and Agriculture.

To preserve life over land SDG15 and tackle climate change SDG13, we need proactive cooperation under UNCCD, Basel Convention, etc.

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15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ironic how mountains are the most resillient due to their composition but have proved to be most fragile due to changing circumstances (eg: Joshimath Land subsidence.

Impact of Anthropogenic Interventions:

① Building of road infrastructure: using explosives has led to landslides in Uttarakhand

② Unsustainable Tourism: exposed fragility (eg: Hill stations such as Shimla.

③ Dam Building: in Himalayas have caused stoppage of ecological flow, disturbed water seepage.

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(4) Deforestation: to create land for settlement and agriculture has caused havoc.

(eg) slash & burn agriculture in Northeast

Adverse Impact of Climate Change:

(1) Unseasonal concentrated rainfall: in few days (eg) Hiracha floods of 2023.

(2) Rising temperature and CO_2 (> 440 ppm) leading to melting of glaciers and floods. (eg) GLOF in Sikkim

(3) Birth to other hazards: such as landslides, sheet erosion due to flash floods.

(4) Falling water resources: as experienced by people of Ladakh..

(5) Expansion of trapped CO_2 from glaciers as well as novel viruses leading to diseases.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Initiatives taken:

(1) National Level:-

↳ National Plan for Climate Change has National Mission for Himalayan Ecosystem

↳ Role played by GSI, etc in Geology study and centres.

↳ Role of NDMA: NDMA guidelines for construction (eg: National Building Code.

↳ Chopra Committee: for study of dam building

(2) State level: → Performance by Ecosystem & services in Himachal Pradesh

→ Regulation of slash & burn agriculture

→ Reforestation & Afforestation: via ~~cloud seed~~ aerial seeding.

Way Ahead:
- → Greater investment in R&D, data analysis
- → Sustainable development with due study and EIA.
- → Usage of eco-tourism

Need to take absure measures on war footing to assest the havoc created and ensure partnership with nature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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VisionIAS

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has diverse soil profile across length & breadth but today they are witnessing unbalanced use and land degradation as per Land Degration Atlas.

Reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources:-

① Huge demand: for sand due to construction of houses, industrial uses.

② Governance issues: poor enforcement of sand mining guidelines. due to lack of capacity. (eg:) sand Mafias in UP. (Ganga).

③ Rapid Urbanisation: has led to pollution and leaching leading to degradation.
(eg:) landfills.

④ Agriculture practices: such as flood irrigation lead to poor soil rejuvenation

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(5) Difficulty to manage at state level as sand is a ~~Minor~~ minor mineral.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact :

(1) Ecological services disturbed.

(eg:) Sand acts as tool to recharge ground water

(2) Contamination of soil leading to water pollution.

(eg:) Uranium found in water by BIS.

(3) Reduce disaster resilience as sand forest water of rivers.

(4) Affect flora & fauna. (eg:) Gharials on the bank of Chambal rivers or the Olive Ridley Turtles.

(5) Human Geography: reduce productivity of river ecology and impact the yield of agriculture.

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Remedial Measures:

① Strict enforcement of latest Sand Mining Guidelines 2018.

② Using technology such as drones.

③ Role of governance: [UP] has special mining squad. to check it

④ Sustainable agri practices: such as contour ploughing.

⑤ Using manufactured sand to reduce role in construction.

⑥ Role of NGOs: Save the Soil Movement by Sadhguru.

The need is to ensure inter-generational equity and ensure preservation of soil to achieve SDG 13, 14, 15.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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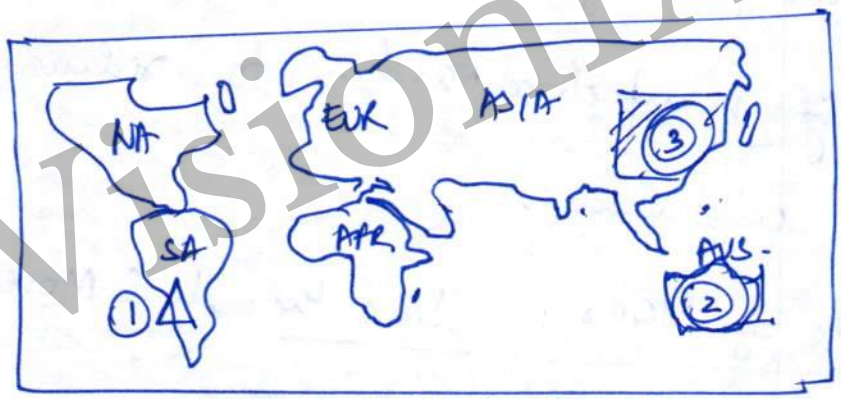
17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, lithium was declared as a part of 30 critical minerals by Union of India due to significance in IR4.0 and renewables.

Major lithium producing countries.



MAJOR LITHIUM AREAS.

(1) Lithium Triangle in South America while Argentina, Bolivia, Chile

(2) Australia is another major producer.

(3) China plays a key role in lithium refining.

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(4) India discovered inferent reserves in Reasi district of J&K.

Geopolitical Aspects:

(1) Supply chain shocks: due to strict control of flow of refined lithium.

(2) Weaponisation of lithium: by countries such as China.

(3) Shift of power from oil producing region to new lithium region
↳ as need for renewables.

(4) Emerging bodies to manage conflicts:
(eg:) Mineral Security Partnership by USA which India joined.

(5) Plays a key role in energy of the future
(eg:) Battery production, semi-conductors.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmental Implications:

1. Heavy usage of water for extraction
2. Deforestation and land degradation due to heavy demand.
3. Leaching of polluted minerals due to exposed mining.
4. Release of hazardous gases that can lead to health issues (NO_2, COX)
5. Energy intensive process leading to heavy usage of resources.

Steps taken by India:
- → Partnership for mining by KABIL in Argentina
- → Mineral Security Partnership
- → Exacavation & study by GSI

India has to take proactive steps so that the boon of IR.4.0 is not missed.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation is driven by integration & independence where event at one place affects the other side. The youth has been immensely impacted due to their tech savvy nature as well as diverse interests.

Impact = Positive: on youth identity.

(1) Support the right around the world:

(eg:) Black Right Movement, support from India.

(2) Solidify gender equality: among youth

(eg:) #Metoo Movement.

(3) Cherish common ideals through consumption of common content.

(eg:) Role of Netflix, Amazon.

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(4) Spread of environmental awareness.

(eg:) Fridays for future movement of Greta Thunberg got global attention.

(5) Virtue of inter-connectedness through social media (global citizen).

Negative Impact:

(1) Learning poor values like consumerism and materialism.

(2) Spread of religious chauvinism

(eg:) Khalistan spread.

(3) Emerging adulthood: want to delay responsibilities like marriage and work.

(4) Individualism: and believing in the idea of "self only"

(eg:) Double Income No Kids families (DINKs)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Homogenisation and blind infrcement of values has led to erosion of indigenous culture. (eg:) English over local language, Mcdonaldisation of food.

(6) Technology: used to radicalise youth
(eg:) ISIS hiring Bengalore techie.

Way Ahead:
- Fostering positive values of brotherhood rather than negative
- Being aware and playing role of global citizen
- Acting responsibly (responding rather than reacting).

Youth are the future of our humanity, they must be flagbearers of human centric globalisation.

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19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per NFHS-5, Total fertility rate in India has reached 2.0 which is below the replacement level of 2.1. This ~~trend~~ has

· Shifted focus from:

OVERPOPULATION like @ independence → To → Ageing and → Social security

Demographic concerns around ageing:

DIVERSE TFR:
· Northern states: > 2.1
· Southern: 1.7–1.9 rate

① Dual burden to manage ageing society as well as create jobs for youth.

② Preparing health infrastructure – geriatric care as per LASI Report: 75% people in old age suffer from chronic disease.

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③ Protecting old age from abuse and human right violation.

④ Managing feminization of old age.

Census 2011 : sex ratio of 60+ = 1033 females to 1000 male

⑤ Coordination with states is weak :

Kerela ageing but Bihar is young.

Weak social security system:

① Fiscal issues to provide safety net of pensions to all.

② Burden on state to set up "shelter homes" due to nucleorisation of family

③ Provision of food and ration to tackle last mile reach. (PM Garib Kalyan).

④ Growing demand for restoration of old Pension Scheme due to trust issues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Senior citizen friendly: tech designs to ease digital adoption is a challenge.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Steps taken by India

Ageing population
- PM Vayoshri Yojana.
- Elderline
- SAYE Initiative
- Accessible India

Social security
- NSAP
- Atal Pension
- Rations to 81 crore people.

Way forward:
- Cooperative federalism for healthcare
- Economic survey (plan for demography at 2040) = Being futuristic.
- Silver Economy:- World is ageing and it needs India.
- Basic Income model | Yusi UBI.
- Financial & Technological Inclusion.

A proactive and multipronged approach is required to utilise the human capital and provide welfare sole.

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20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per Tendulkar Committee Report, 13% of poor live in Urban areas. This is expected to increase exponentially by 2030 due to migration, urbanisation, etc, thus calling for a shift in public policy making.

Reasons for Urbanisation of Poverty:

① Rural to Urban migration: has been rampant leading to urban poor.

② Poor Urbanisation:
↳ led to proliferation of Slums [17%] people live in slums (Census 2011).

③ Inflation: has led to boost in prices of commodities in urban areas

(3.1) Rising household prices due to

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increasing pressure on land in urban.

(4) Prone to climatic hazards: urban floods, landslides, etc. (eg.) Mumbai Floods.

(5) Failure of local government: due to poor capacity and finances (only 5% revenue self generated Economic Survey)

(6) Overfocus on rural areas: excluded Urban poor (eg.) No MGNREGA in urban.

(7) Informal economy: where there are no social security benefits.

Urban poor as centre of public policy:

(1) Capacity Building of people through skilling = PM Kausal Vikas 4.0.

(2) Credit provision: need to build it upon the success of PM SVANIDHI for urban hawkers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Boosting Urban Municipal bodies: to manage the slums through affordable housing and inclusive cities. ; (use Municipal Bonds)

(4) Provision of Urban Job Guarantee, as done by states of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh

(5) Estimation and data collection to realise the scale of issue (eg. Migrant Survey by Jharkhand)

(6) Inclusive Growth: for all through social safety net in pensions for the old age, differently abled,

(7) Cost Effective healthcare to reduce out of pocket expenditure.

"Poverty anywhere is a threat to injustice everywhere". The policy framework must deal with urban poverty on war footing.

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे** | अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours*** | *Maximum Marks:* ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0710846

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Madhav Agarwal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
ENGLISH.

तारीख
Date
26th Aug '23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
BHOPAL

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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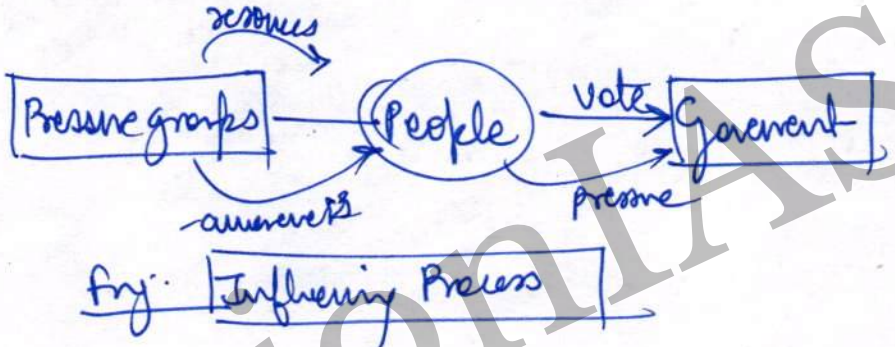
1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure Groups play a key a role in influencing policy making through tools such as representation, protest, , education, etc



Enhancing public participation:

① Inclusion of demands of weak:

eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan by Medha Patekar

② Articulation of a common agenda and united demand.

eg: Protest against sterlite plant (Copper)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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③ Ensuring Responsiveness

① Advocating for change in policies of executives

eg: Aarey forest protests in Mumbai due to Metro train shed.

② Using electioneering and campaigning

eg: against changed EPA norms.

③ Ensure suitable reforms.

eg: Call for ban of Jallikattu in South.

Issues faced:
- → Narrow & unorganised
- → Short term stakes
- → Intra group democracy

The pressure groups must be democratic and can then play a role to bring accountability and ensure good governance.

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2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sex workers in India and globally have always been a victim of social marginalisation.

Issues faced by sex workers:

① Lack of respect and exclusion from society (eg: Kamathipura Mumbai

② Seen as a symbol of erosion of cultural values rather than as profession.

③ Unrepresented by organised trade unions or any political party (Ghost citizens).

④ Abuse of human rights: → Article 19(1)(g) Profession
→ Article 14, 21 (dignity).

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(5) Health & diseases: (eg:) HIV.

Measures to ensure rights & equality:

(1) Data collection and analysis for data driven policy making

(2) Regulation of activity to ensure proper safety of all

(3) Role needs to be played by NHRC, NWC, in handling grievances.

(4) Using NGOs and civil societies to sensitize people and public functionaries.

(5) Capacity Building:
- → Access to health care (Ayushman)
- → Social safety net
- → Skilling and rehabilitation.

Need full attainment of social Justice [(John Rawls)] which is achieved when weak gets justice rather than the strong.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. भारत में नि:शुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

District Legal Service Authorities (DLSA) are decentralised bodies to provide affordable & legal facilities to all.

Role played in free legal aid:

① Advocate services: at no or probono nature for weaker sections

② Legal Advice: on how to proceed ahead in a case.

③ Channel between people and the state to ensure speedy justice.

④ Realising the ideals of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).

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Disseminating legal awareness:

1. Create awareness about new laws brought (eg: RTI Act.)

2. Facilitate legal workshops for the lawyers and students.

3. Collects data and prepare detailed reports which are used for policy making.

Challenges faced by DLSAs.
- → Poor infrastructure & resources
- → Allegations of delayed services and poor quality.
- → Lack of awareness.

DLSAs have to be given greater resources from judicial budgets as well as training. Only then they can remain the flag bearers of Rule of law & Speedy Justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system is an instrument to ensure judicial independence in appointing and transfer of judges in India (Article 124/214)

Evolution of collegium:

I st Judges case: → II nd case → III rd case

Only consultation not concurrence by CJI

2 member Collegium
Not Binding

Plurality of judges.

Concentration of power:

① Major role played by 4 SC judges along with the CJI rather than wider mechanism

② Judges appointing judges is practised no where in the world.
(Uncle-Judge Syndrome)

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Questions on Legitimacy:

(1) Opacity in operations rather than transparency

(2) Poor representation of vulnerables such as Women, Scheduled Castes/Tribes.

(3) Unable to fill rising case burden and vaccancies. (eg: 4 crore+ case pending (NJD grid).

(4) Clash with executives: turned down the NJAC in 99th CAA

Way ahead: National Judicial Council of broad representation (2nd ARC)

: Use Memorandum of Procedure established

: Opening of collegium discussions to public / RTI

There is a no doubt that collegium needs reform but need is to strike balance between judicial accountability and judicial independence..

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil service reforms is a long due policy step. It has been further nudged due to rapid challenges of the 21st century.

Challenges of present day

① New technologies like AI, ML, etc (IR 4.0).

② Call for faster clearances by MNCs.

Reforms beyond recruitment and training

Need specialised learning with a custom course design for Indian settings.

Need to adopt the concept of "Positive Silence" (2nd ARC)

(approval after some time automatically).

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③ Complex nature of governance today	Call for "lateral entry" with suitable requirements
④ Erosion of civil service values like probity / integrity	Need to adopt the "Integrity Pacts" to bring large scale reform.
⑤ Growing Nexus of political leaders & bureaucracy.	Need Code of Ethics for Minister - Admin Relationship (2nd ARC 4th Report")

The times of today call for agility of civil services as seen during pandemic. Need to imbibe the idea of "Government Process Reengineering" while fulfilling basic recruitment / training needs too.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Social Impact Bonds are tools to provide financing to civil societies subject to their ~~own~~ on-ground achievements of pre-defined goals.

Change and deliver socio economic impact:-

① ensures funding to NGOs that are performance oriented

② ensure that funds allocated reach the ultimate beneficiaries.

③ finance large scale projects to bring in trust due to an accountability factor & optimal review.

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(4) Ensures transparency and efficient allocation of scarce resources.

(5) Reduces pressure on the government to provide welfare due to burden sharing.

However some challenges

- Need infrastructure to manage funding
- Lack of 3rd party evaluation
- Limited success of the model
- NGOs used for "4th generation warfare"
- Lack of Accredited NGOs. (only 100 NGOs accredited by Accreditation Alliance).

Way Ahead:

- National Accreditation Council (2nd ARC) to be established
- Awareness & training of NGOs. & public staff

Social Impact bonds can act as game changer to usher "social justice".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

There is poor labour force participation of females at ~22%. despite high enrolment in higher education which calls for contemplation..

Reasons for wide gap:

(1) Dual Burden on females: Need to manage household, responsibility of kids.

(2) Economic issues: do not have proper credit and financial independence to pursue own venture.

(3) Pink collorisation of jobs along with poor gender wage parity, sexual harassments.

↳ as per [ILO] gender wage gap of [30%].

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(4) Glass ceiling : erodes morale trust of female and restricts long term growth ~~Ou~~.

(5) Quality of education : suboptimal.

(eg.) 47% graduates unemployable as per IndiaSkilling Reports.

Needs to be addressed by :-

(1) Capacity Building through skilling

(eg.) Wavor Entrepreneurship Platform (NITI Aayog).

(2) Making workplaces safer for women : via an independent tribunal (as per Justice Verma Committee)

(3) Incentivising credit to female employees.

(4) Regulation of wages as per code of wages 2019

(5) Sensitization for responsibility sharing

With full scale female participation, we can boost our economy by 27% as per IMF Chief, hence need urgent steps.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil Registration System (CRS) is needed to register key population data such as births, deaths, etc.

Need for up-to date CRS:

- Evidence based policy making
- Planning the use of funds for balanced regional growth
- Tool to utilise the demographic dividend properly.
- Real time information aid in management of health pandemics.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMF is a global watchdog to maintain financial stability created by Bretton wood conference. Despite its positive role, its facing crisis of legitimacy.

Reforms needed for current economic realities:

(1) Need to represent stakes of developing countries and global South.

↳ (eg:) BRICS has low stake in IMF.

(2) Reducing conditions on aids :-

↳ Article VI consultations call for reforms in aid process.

(3) Reduce hegemony of the west in leadership.

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↳ Leader generally chosen from Europe.

(4) Need transparency in operations to boost trust of global parties.

(5) Greater power is needed for IMF to tackle weaponisation of finance

(eg:) blockage of SWIFT usage under sanctions.

(6) Reforms in the ~~vet~~ virtual veto of USA.

↳ ownership of USA = 17% while any reform calls for 85% vote

Only with above reforms, IMF would persist. Its space is being taken by newer bodies like AIIB, NDB in a gradual manner.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's relationship with West Asia is driven by "Look West Policy" and are undergoing rapid changes.

Confines of geopolitics

→ Managing the tough line among fractious in the region

→ Reduced trade with Iran due to JCPOA withdrawal

→ The growing partnership among Shian and Sunni, Anti-Israel sentiments.

Now to expanse of geo-economics:-

① New FTA with UAE which has

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boosted bilateral trade to $85 Bn

(2) Developing trade ties with a regional approach through the I2U2 framework.

(3) Boosting investments from Saudi Arabia, UAE through special desks at MEA (eg: UAE Desk) for attracting sovereign wealth funds.

This has allowed India to navigate the tough ties of regional players and pursue own National interest diplomatically.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition Commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body established in 2002 with role to check unfair market practices and ensure regulatory oversight.

Role of CCI:

(A) Furthering Healthy competition:

(1) Checking anti market practices such unfair mergers leading to monopoly

(2) Maintaining optimum level of ~~fird~~ firms in an industry (eg: Telecom Industry after Jio entry.

(3) Penalising dominant position of leaders (eg: Fine on Google for abuse.

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(4) Maintaining harmony among sport bodies

(eg:) CCI regulation for BCCI (cricket).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Inspiring stakeholders to innovate & augment.

(1) Firms and players: adopt new and innovative policies in competition within regulation.

(2) Consumers:- protection of their interests and their bargaining power.

(3) Regulators: of laws such as Anti-Profiteering cases under GST transferred to CCI recently.

However, the role is facing challenges:-

(1) Allegations of biased behaviour:

(eg:) No fine on Jio for disruption due to low prices.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Inability to regulate large e-commerce companies destroying brick & mortar businesses.

(3) Lot of delays in functioning and piling of cases.

(4) Ineffective enforcement power due to weak penalising norms.

(5) Poor resources: infrastructure, manpower, bureaucratic functioning.

Reforms needed:
- → Autonomy to CCI.
- → More teeth to check unfair acts
- → Update laws to match the tech growth of today.

CCI has a critical responsibility to boost economy to $5 Trillion through "fair play"

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12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Paid news or yellow journalism is use of media to showcase doctored information, currently not an offence under RPA 1951.

Need for making it as electoral offence:

① Reduce role of money & muscle power in elections (eg: 88% MPs in 16th LS are ~~crorpat~~ crorepatis (ADR).

② Uphold free and fair elections even a level playing field for parties.

③ Punish the corrupt media houses that involve in paid news.

④ ensuring freedom of press is endorsed by Ramesh Thappar case (Article 19).

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Powers to Election Commission : to check the menance through proper regulation.

(6) Protecting the sanctinity of elections and upholding accountability of parties.

However there are challenges:

(1) Difficult to prove an expense as paid news or "advertisement"

(2) Multiple stakeholders involved in the process making it complex.

(3) Can lead to biased prosecution

(4) ECI already has enough powers under Article 324 = but lacks capability due to large scale.

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Suggestions :

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Following Press Council of India Guidelines.

② Self-regulation by media houses to mantain trust.

③ Reduce role of corporatisation of media houses through large scale public ownership.

④ Capacity Building and training to ECI and returning officers.

⑤ Promoting Media Ethics (fairness, Transparency) and spreading voter awareness

The legal mechanism can only be one step it needs to be accompanied with behavioral change to protect the democratic form of elections.

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13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Articles 25-28 provide right to religion and freedom to religious organisations to protect their religious practices. However, the right only protects essential practices and not all.

Doctrine of Essentiality was established in SHIRUR MATH CASE to decide upon the essentiality of an act by the courts.

Different Applications of doctrine:-

① Hijab case :-

↳ Supreme Court led to split verdict (Aitat Sherlaly case)

↳ Karnataka HC: said hijab is not an essential feature.

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(2) Case of Sikh Beard in Army:

was regarded as an essential practice by the SC.

(3) Case of Tandav dance :- was rejetted as an essential practice.

(4) Indian Young Lawyers Case (Sabarimala Case).

- Held that denial of entry of females during puberty ~~not an essential~~ violates Constitutional morality.

(5) Referred to larger bench to check essentiality of → Sabarimala case
→ Hijab case.

Issues in the process:

(1) Courts get unbounded powers to pronounce essentiality

(2) Court not effective to read &

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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interpret religious texts, laws and epics.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Delay in judgements violates Right to Religion of citizens.

(eg:) Hijab case : bowed till next hearing.

However it has been successful to :

- Uphold Constitutional morality
- Ensure real secularism
- A voice of reform for Orthodox practice.

Doctrine of Essentiality is an symbol of India's "transformative constitution".

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14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The report by EAC-PM has brought to discussion the debate of right sizing of government including ministries and administration.

Current status :-
- More than 75+ ministries exist at the Union level.
- Limit of 15% of Total MPs has been set by 91st CAA.
- Bureaucratic levels from secretary level to bottom local officers are huge.

Urgent need to limit size of government:

1. Ensure responsiveness and faster decision making by the cabinet | ministries
2. Bring in efficiency and effectiveness

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by tackling duplication of resources

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Bringing ~~and~~ an interdependent ministry structure to tackle silo'd / tunnel vision

(eg:) Division of Infrastructure among several ministries.

(4) Handle Industrial Revolution 4.0, through reforms in structure of administration.

(eg:) Cyber Laws need IT Ministry, Home Ministry, etc.

(5) Promoting Ease of Doing Business rather than red tapeism.

(6) Boost investments (FDI) into the economic system of India.

(7) Ensure agility of setup to meet changing demands

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Challenges too:-

- Limits flexibility of the executive
- Difficult to bring reforms in administration
- Already 22% vacancies in IAS level officers (DoPT Report)
- Reduce the role of regional parties who gets seats in the state / Union cabinets.

Way ahead:

- Consensus based approach
- Deeper study can be undertaken by Law Commission or ARC
- Ensure coordination via technology

(eg:) e-governance tools such as e-office, e-district.

An updated setup can further embolden the belief of MINIMUM GOVERNMENT & MAXIMUM GOVERNANCE.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Institutions of Eminence scheme (IoE) was envisaged to reform the ailing higher education in India and brought by Ministry of Education.

Aim of IoE: Develop world class centres:

① Provide state assistance of ₹1000 crore to public and private entities to set up quality infrastructure.

② Autonomy in functioning for syllabus design and curriculum.

③ Achieve the target of 50% enrolment

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in Higher Education as per New Education Policy 2020.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Arrest brain drain: as per Ministry of Education, annually [~6 lac] students go abroad

(5) All round education can attract outside students to India

(6) Boost to skilled human resource for Indian economy.

Roadblocks faced :-

(1) Few takers of the project in the scheme.

(2) Difficulty in land acquisition and regulatory clearances. (delay in fund disbursal)

(3) No prominent operation of institutions

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even after 6 years.

(4) conflict with policies such as allowing foreign education institutes
↳ leads to policy uncertainty

(5) Hurdles due to education requiring collaboration with states.

Way ahead:
- Committee to evaluate the status of scheme
- Faster clearances by government
- Develop model IoEs to help guide the sector.
- Centre - State coordination via regular interaction at Interstate Council (Article 263)

The recently set up RP Tinani Committee can also be factored while reforming IoE ~~into~~ scheme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DPI are a set of tools and services provided by the state over the Information Communication Technology (ICT) and act as 'PUBLIC GOODS'. (eg:) Aadhar card (UIDAI)

(A) Innovative and convinient public services:-

(1) Avail services at click of button

(eg:- Passport seva online

(2) Boost Innovation:-

(eg:) Fund transfer using UPI Lite

no need for internet.

(3) Ease of access to vulnerable sections like old age, PWD. (eg:) online pension disbursal.

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(B) Overcome inclusion & accessability barrier:

(1) Digitalisation allows last mile reach

(eg:) Direct Benefit Transfer.

(2) Boundaryless services:

(eg:) One Nation One Ration card for migrants..

(3) Makes services accessible to all

(eg:) RTI filling via online portal for NRIs.

(C) Increase transparency & Accountability:

(1) Real time tracking of complaints/applications:

(2) Tackle the issue of corruption and leakages

(3) Maintaining administrative accountability

(eg:) tracking status via PRAGATI Portal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Hurdles with DPI:

1. Massive infrastructure spending needed.
2. Digital divide and marginalisation of people (eg: 30% women access internet) (NFHS-5).
3. Prone to cyber crimes and misuse.
   (eg. AIIMS data leak.
4. Violation of Right to Privacy (Puttaswamy Judgement). Without a law for protection.

Way forward:
- → Public Internet Access via PM-WANI
- → Digital literacy via PMGDISHA
- → Greater awareness and ease of usage of DPI.

DPI can be a potent tool to enable good governance and citizen centric administration (2nd ARC 12th Report).

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Right to health for all" is a legal right based approach to provide affordable and accessible to all. Recently, adopted by State of Rajasthan.

Need for legalisation:
- → Make offices accountable
- → Greater power to citizens.
- → Achieve goals of Article 47 health & nutrition.

But without plugging gaps it would be half hearted:

(A) Social gaps:-

(1) Tackling the cycle of poverty that acts as a trap for public.

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(2) Access issues faced by people due to disparity

(eg:) 70% people in rural but 72% hospital beds in urban.

(3) Patriarchal issues: that deny right resources to women and girl child.

(B) Financial gaps:

(1) Low spending on healthcare:-

(eg:) State + Centre spend 1.7% of GDP v/s 2.5% as per National Health Policy

(2) Poor capacity of local bodies to manage district level hospitals.

(3) already high fiscal burden on state.

(C) Infrastructural gaps:

(1) Poor doctor to population resource.

· 1 doctor for 1456 instead of 1:1000 (WHO)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Poor state of public hospitals, diagnosis, multiple facilities.

(3) Overreliance on private sector which is profit driven.

(4) Poor Insurance penetration :- 80% have no health insurance (NSSO).

(5) Governance issues of medical colleges.
(eg: NEET Bill conflicts.

The current state requires :-

- Team India approach
- Reduce duplication of funding & ensure right use.
- Digitalization e-medicine.
- Best practices Cuban model of primary healthcare.

Above steps are needed to ensure that "right to health for all" does not remain a 'PAPER REFORM'.

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18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Reports by NHRC clearly show that transgender (3rd gender as per NALSA judgement) still face social and economic exclusion in the Indian society, despite a law.

Provisions of law:
Right of Transgender Person Act 2019
→ National Council for Transgender
→ Right based approach
→ fines & penalties.

Third gender not yet engendered:-

① Social exclusion: 99% of transgenders are rejected by families (NHRC).

② Economic exclusion: 96% of transgenders are denied meaningful and decent work by employers (NHRC Report).

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Homophobia: fear of LGBTQIA+ which includes transgender.

(4) Ghost citizens: not vocally supported by political parties.

(5) Ghettoization: of their place of stay in the city.

(6) Social Stigma: sees transgender as a retribution of past karma.

(7) Human Right abuse faced by transgender despite a law

(8) Forced to indulge in sexual work, badhai.

(9) Right of self determination denied by the latest law

However, the state is gradually improving

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Due to multiple measures:-

- Karnataka brought 1% horizontal reservation
- Odisha brought transgender under the SWEEKRITI scheme
- Role played by the NGOs and change agents

Ways to reform:

- Sensitization of people through talks & debates.
- Providing right of self determination
- Nudge employers to hire the transgenders.
- Involving religion to show acceptance (eg: Ardha-Nareshwara) rooted in Hinduism.

Transgenders are fighting a silent battle, society needs to step up to make them part of community and help reduce inequalities (SDG 10)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is a Beijing led body to promote multi sectoral ties among its members. India is its member along with Pakistan. SCO has majorly been a "platform of disagreement" for India.

(A) Reasons : ties with China & Pakistan:

(1) India rejected the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) which was supported by all others.

(2) Lack of trust in relations at border with India-China-Pakistan has caused trouble for SCO's RATS mechanism.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Frictions over enlargement criteria for membership of the SCO.

↳ China wants more members to reduce India's role.

(4) Stagnant relationship with Pakistan makes difficult to cooperate at group level due to "deep state".

However, there are other factors as well:-

(1) Lack of connectivity of India with central Asian members

(2) central Asia and SCO traditionally a Russian / Chinese backyard.

(3) Violation of "Sovereignty" of territory of India is main reason for rejection of debt trap diplomacy (CPEC in Pakistan).

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(4) Lack of deep pockets with India to influence everyone.

Yet India uses SCO platform constructively

(1) To engage with Central Asia at regional front.

(2) Boosting regional counter terrorism capabilities.

(3) Call for reform of water domination governance.

India is rising as a favoured partner due to its Issue based coalitions & expectation free partnerships. SCO has to be used diplomatically to fulfill the regional and national priorities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently the iCET was concluded by NSA Ajit Doval & counterpart and acts as symbol of overcoming the "historical hesitations of USA".

Transformation of technology partnership:-

(1) Boost technology sharing for technologies like AI, Machine learning, semiconductors, computing etc.

(2) Marks an end of "technology denial regime" followed by USA.

(3) Joint development of these surmise

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sectors.

(4) Counter the rising hegemony of China in control of critical supply chains for these emerging technology.

(5) Can further boost the "Defence Technology partnership"

(eg:) Indus X set up for tech sharing among startups.

(6) Add trust and mutual recognition to each others priorities.

(7) Aid in Free, Open and Inclusive Indo Pacific due to tech sharing.

(8) Act as a ~~fill~~ turning point for India's IT sector and growing exports

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(9) Extend the partnership to the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0.

(10) Pursuit of technology for renewable energy such as battery development

India - USA needs to build upon the use of ICET at the fullest.

With current warmth and trust in relationship, India US partnership can a defining partnership of 21st century as per President Joe Biden.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0710846

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Madhav Agarwal

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27th Aug '23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre BHOPAL

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security is a state where all people can access affordable and nutritious food at all times.

Dimensions of food security

① Availability: of food grains and allied products (eg:) wheat, rice, milk.

② Access: whether all people can access the food available (eg:) done by PDS.

③ Affordability: the food must be within a reasonable price limit (eg:) Operation Greens to control T-O-P prices.

④ Stability: whether the food is ~~sta~~ available constantly or affected by climate change, wars (eg:) Russia Ukraine conflict led to price rise.

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Status of food security:

(1) Availability: Green Revolution ensured. 315 mn mt of food grains for all

(2) Affordability: Access via PDS is there but inflation of 15% in wheat in April 2023

(3) Access: poor on access as still malnutrition high Global Hunger Index Rank 107 and stunting of 35% (NFHS-5)

(4) Stability: climate change affecting yields (eg: Heavy rains in winter destroyed wheat crop

Issues remain: quantity is there but quality and absorption is the next challenge.

The government has taken up PM POSHAN Shakti, Nutrition Gardens, etc which can help India achieve "KUPOSHAN MUKT BHARAT"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ChatGPT is a conversational AI powered by transformer architecture & machine learning. Blockchain is a decentralised ledger secured by cryptography. Both are affecting agriculture inversely.

Blockchain & Agriculture:

① Secured land record management.
eg: used by Andhra Pradesh government

② Develop a secured food supply chain for exports. eg: used by IBM.

③ Data management for promoting data driven decision making by policy makers.
eg: Agri-stack by NITI Aayog.

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ChatGPT & Agrimitree :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① **Chat Bots :-** to solve problems of farmers (eg:) voice conversion & regional languages being tried by Melty.

② Platform to boost awareness about existing government schemes

③ Get information about marketing, transport, credit and insurance.

Challenges :
- → Digital Divide (Rural v/s Urban farmers)
- → Farm size is small (86% farmers below 2 hectares)
- → Poor Infrastructure in rural areas
- → Threat of privacy.

Way forward: Common service centre, handholding of farmers, phygital model (physical + digital)

Both tools can make agriculture "economically rewarding" & "intellectually satisfying" (MS Swaminathan)

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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation is a phenomenon where there is a shift from dollar as a global currency to other local currencies.

Factors led to recent acceleration :-

① Weaponisation of finance by USA.
(eg:) SWIFT sanctions on Russia

② Unpredictability of Federal Reserve of USA
(eg:) rampant rate hikes → flight of capital

③ Emerging foreign currency risk issues due to uncertainity

④ Emergence of other global powers like China (Yuan), India (Rupee).

⑤ Pandemic, Russia Ukraine war also funding

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Dollar dominance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gradually reducing

1. Rise of Yuan in SDR Basket | MF
2. Steps by India
   - NOSTRO | VOSTRO Accounts with Russia
   - Agreement with UAE for local currency settlement system.
3. Agreements are being entered Bilateral
   (eg: Swap of currencies)

Still far away

1. US Dollar forms 60% of foreign reserves
2. Other currencies are unstable
3. Reluctance of China | Russia to accept Rupee due to trade deficit
4. US economy is still seen as safe haven.

De-dollarisation is an opportunity for India to "Internationalise Rupee" so that its bargaining power improves and need for forex reserves reduces.

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4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Overseen the DOHA Accords, at WTO, food security regime governing subsidies by states has been a bone of contention among developed & developing countries.

Significant pressure: Because
- → Seen as trade distorting by developed world
- → Difficulty to measure the subsidies given due to non-notification
- → Fight over Amber box, Blue Box & Green Box

Yet Merit to retain policy support:

① Large scale hunger & malnutrition

(eg:) Stunting [35%], Wasting [19%] (NFHS-5)

② Small scale farmers: (86% below 2 hectares)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Need to tackle poverty and hidden hunger (~~ma~~ Yellow Rice in PDS)

(4) Price Assurance by APMC a key tool for food security.

(5) Immunity to farmers from price shocks of inputs (eg:) Urea price jumped post Russia Ukraine war.

(6) Achieve goals of health in SDG 3, Article 47 of DPSP.

Way ahead: → Choose Green Box over Amber Box (eg:) PM-KISAN (6000 ₹ | per annum).

→ Protection of rights of developing countries under WTO.

India must work to reform WTO and call for global consensus to achieve a "permanent solution" for food subsidy [using G20].

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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Managing the demand & supply of water has been a priority for government of the day.

Several Initiatives:
- PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- Atal Bhujal Yojana
- National Watershed Development Plan
- Jal Jeevan Mission: Rural/Urban for Har Ghar Nal se Jal.
- Rain water harvesting practiced (eg: compulsory in Tamil Nadu

Issues of water availability:

1. Biased allocation & access of rural compared to urban
2. Difficult in arid & drought prone regions

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like Rann of Kutch, Marathwada, Rayalseema.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ UN-Women: Women of 25% households spend 50 minutes per day to fetch water.

Issues of water quality:

① High level of Arsenic: found by BIS in 21 states.

② Ground water contamination due to mining, unsustainable agriculture.

③ High ratio of water borne diseases = like diarrhea, dengue, etc.

Steps that can be taken:

→ Decentralised rain water storage
(eg:) Bundela tanks

→ Organic fertilizers usage

→ Mining regulation for checking leakage

→ Regular reports by BIS. to assess quality.

The "quality and quantity" both are necessary to meet SDG3.

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6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per IPCC 6th ARC; Arctic is undergoing major retreat with an expection to go icefree atleast once before 2050.

Major drivers of retreat:

① Release of GHGs leading to rise in temperature globally.

② Ocean Acidification: absorbtion of CO_2 by oceans and their warming.

③ Mining of oil near the Arctic region
(eg:) Eastern Russian region.

④ Albedo effect: reducing albedo leading to Arctic Amplification.

⑤ Marine pollution: dumping of wastes, oil spills - eroding glaciers.

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Potential Impact:

(A) On Climate:
- Disturb the AMOC - Ocean Conveyor Belt
- Polar vortex weakens leading to blizzards.
- Aggravate climate change further
- Disturb monsoons around the world.

(B) On Humans:
- Navigation affected.
- Coastal erosion & sea level rise, opening new routes.
- Release of trapped methane and viruses → diseases.
- Reduction in productivity (as per ILO).

(C) On Flora & Fauna:
- Loss of habitat for walrus, polar bears
- Impact the migration of species.

The need is for global cooperation through UNFCCC to protect the cryosphere from touching the tipping point.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space Tourism is an upcoming niche industry driven by pursuit to go beyond 100 km Karman line, urge to explore other planets, etc.

(eg: Space X, Virgin Galatic are involved.

Challenges :

(1) Human life: at risk due to novel environments of space (micro gravity / rays)

(2) Fear of crowding of space: (Kessler Syndrome)

(3) Breed socio-economic clerages: due to millions of dollars ticket cost.

(4) Environment effects:- Release of GHGs due to ~~rej~~ take off and landing by few people.

(5) Shift focus of bodies like ISRO/NASA to commercial from R&D / Human growth.

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(6) Technology in initial stages not fool proof.

Measures that can be taken:

(1) Global governance: through UN, Artemis Accords for private level partnerships.

(2) Ensuring safety & security: through trial flights, human graded launch vehicle.

(3) Using through sustainable fuels.

(4) Giving funding to R&D and ensure welfare for all.

(5) Checking the crowding through coordination

ISRO plans to begin space tourism by 2030, for the same it must take necessary steps at war footing.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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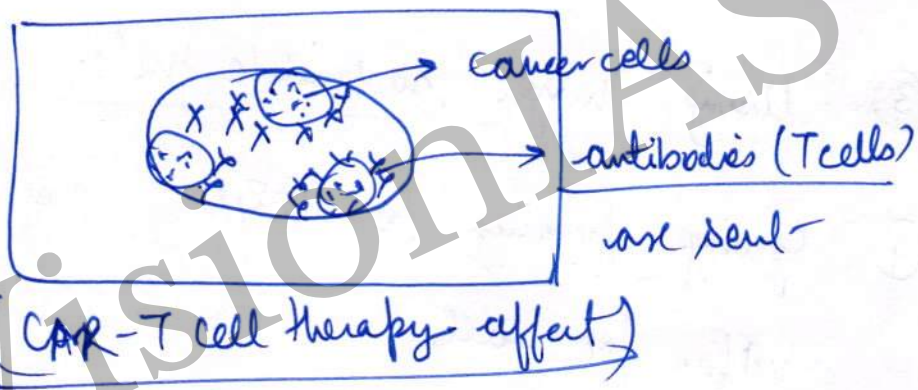
CAR - T cell therapy is used to treat cancer through antibodies to destroy the cancer cells.



(CAR-T cell therapy effect)

CRISPR - CAS-9 leads to gene alteration by reducing the malignant DNA section through 'cutting and replacing' method.

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Overcoming limitations:

1. Managing without gene changes.
2. Better response of T cells.
3. No insertion of external material
4. Helps reduce harmful post surgery impact.

The technology is though in developing stage. Thus need more R&D and cooperation to create better life for patients.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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New and emerging technology like AI, Crypto currency are 'dual use technology' and thus prone to ~~use~~ misuse by extremist groups.

Rising deployment of new technologies:

① Crypto currency: used for terror funding by Hamas in 2019.

② Artificial Intelligence: used to spread deep fakes of people in power.

③ Use of drones: for attacks on Indian Air Force Base in J&K.

④ Cyber crimes: phishing, ransomware attacks (eg) Attacks on AIIMS Database

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Concerted global efforts needed because:-

(1) Crimes of such nature are beyond the borders (eg:) Cyber crimes.

(2) Difficulty to penalise due to use of sophisticated technology.

(3) Use of same technology for spying (eg:) Pegasus.

Way ahead:
- Use UN to tackle lawlessness in cyber space
- G20 as an agenda to tackle proliferation of new technology
- Regional & Bilateral cooperations (eg:) at level of SAARC, SCO.

New and emerging technology are new global fires" that needs to be tamed as per UN Secretary General.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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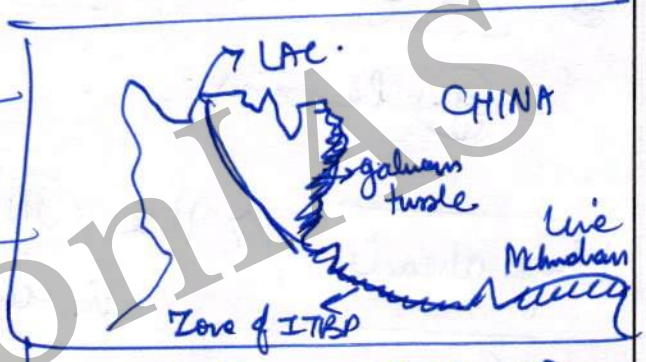
ITBP is India's border security force guarding the Indo-China Border and overall as part of Central Armed Police forces:

Role of ITBP:



Map of India & China
Role of ITBP

① Providing all round security to border. (eg:) Aiding BRO for DBO Road.

② Engaging with community to foster trust among them.

③ Monitoring the movement of Chinese forces through patrol stations.

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(4) Developing counter offensive capabilities through regular training.

(5) Key role in intelligence collection at the border areas.

(6) Check illegal intrusion and smuggling across the borders.

(7) Manage the Integrated Check Posts at the border of Indo-China.

(8) Engaging with Chinese counterparts through hotlines, Border talks, flag marches.

"The people who protect us needs to be protected" through provision of material resources, technology, infrastructure as well as adequate psychological breaks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic Survey, NITI Aayog, etc have called for a shift from focus on efficiency of land input output (land productivity) to overall 'irrigation focused efficiency' (irrigation productivity)

Need for the aforesaid shift:

① Achieving ~~less~~ more from less:
through use of micro irrigation as suggested by Economic Survey.

② Major area (ICAR Data = 50%) is rainfed

③ Overfocus on land has led to :-

③.1 Poor soil quality due to flood irrigation
eg. salinization

③.2 Focus only on production/output to

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feed people rather than sustainable agriculture.

(3.3) Land Degradation is promoted due to excessive fertilizer used.

(4) Achieve Integrated Agriculture:

(eg:) Animal husbandry and agriculture to save water.

(5) The productivity of canals etc is poor (eg:) Jayakwadi dam leakage.

Challenges in making the shift:

(1) Poor and small land size of farmers

(2) Lack of political will due to freebies & vote bank.

(3) Poor governance on use of ground water

(eg:) 80% ground water used by agriculture.

(4) Microirrigation tool are expensive and need training of farmers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Agriculture a state subject requires detailed talks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward:

- → Subsidy to farmers for micro-irrigation e.g. PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana
- → Promote watershed development approach.
- → Greening the water extraction via renewables (e.g. PM KUSUM.
- → Promote rain water harvesting → Case Study: Barmer in RJ used MGNREGA for rain water wells.
- → National Institute for water use Efficiency can be made as per MIHIR SHAH REPORT.

NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index shows demand of water to double of supply by 2030, in this regard water use efficiency/productivity should be our top priority.

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12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen (H_2) is a alternate fuel produced using renewable energy and the process of "electrolysis".

PROCESS.

$$H_2O \xrightarrow[\text{Renewable}]{\text{electrolysis}} H_2 + O_2.$$

Role of Green H_2 in Energy Security :-

① Reduce oil import dependence
(eg:) 80% oil imported

② Help decarbonise heavy industries like steel, chemicals, fertilizers.

③ Channelise renewable energy into a "storage form" to beat intermittent supply.

④ Smaller plants of electrolyser compared

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to thermal plant → inclusive growth.

(5) Assured supply due to abundance of Hydrogen.

However challenges too
- → Expensive set up.
- → High corrosion by H_2 in storage
- → Lack technology for Electrolysers
- → Green H_2 is costlier in tariff than coal.
- → Water intensive process and in nascent stage.

National Green Hydrogen MISSION:

a central policy initiative to spend over 15000 crore to develop Green H_2 infrastructure and ecosystem. Target: 5 mm mt

(1) Promoting electrolyser manufacturing through

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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the SIGHT initiative under Mission

(2) Help achieve Panchamrit Targets set at Glasgow

(3) Promote R&D in the sector through government push.

(4) Export potential: of Green H_2 can also be explored.

(5) Build upon huge renewable capacity
↳ (eg: 40% installed capacity.

Green Energy is the future for which Green H_2 can be a pivotal tool. The need is to have inter state coordination and technological partnership to achieve SDG 6 and SDG 13.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Being a labour surplus country, India has been at forefront to bring to bring labour reforms and ensure decent work and economic security for workers.

WAGES.

MINIMUM

- provision enough for basic clothing, food, etc
- Minimum Need.

LIVING:

- full support to needs of self & family
- Highest form of economic security

Measures taken: Code of Wages 2019. takes of minimum & living wages

: Article 43 of DPSP calls for state to aspire for living wages.

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Benefits of adopting living wage:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① For workers:
- Ensure income security
- All round development of worker
- dignified work rather than modern slavery.

② For Businesses:
- Attract efficient human resource
- Achievement of production targets due to high morale
- Reduce employee turnover & increase longevity

③ For Nation:
- Reduce burden to provide social safety net
- Achieve ideals of welfare state.
- Boost to international image & achieving SDG 8 - Decent work for all

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Constraints:

(1) Workers:- → Poor Bargaining power of ~~st~~ Unions
→ Contractualisation of labour force

(2) Employer: → Burden on business (financial)
→ Burden shifted to Consumers (inflation of cost push nature)
→ Make labour less attractive and switch to capital intensive.

(3) Government/State: → Difficult to regulate as will reduce Ease of Doing Business
→ Deter foreign investments due to excess regulation

Way Ahead: Mixed approach of private and state role.
: Empowering trade unions through recognition

The above transition has the potential to achieve "SHRAMENA JAYETE" agenda by 2047.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Union Budget of India spends close to ₹45 lakh crore rupees annually and having a profound impact on all sectors.

Affect of Budget on different sectors:

→ Taxation of Individual & Corporates (eg: New Tax Regime Flat limit)

→ Agricultural sector: 60,000 crore from MGNREGA, PM KISAN, 10,000 BIRC centres

→ Industries: Tax rebates, Green H_2 Mission, PM MITRA for textiles.

→ Service sector: fuelled through GST Rationalisation.

However, the public scrutiny by all stakeholders can be seen to lag:-

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(A) Budgetary process:

(1) Role of parliament is weak due to time shortage (eg.) 75% budget passed without discussion.

(2) Post facto control of finance committees

(3) Less role played by public, corporates in Budgeting process.

(4) Cabinet and financial ministry led process rather than all party.

(B) Budgetary policies:-

(1) Poor accountability for previous unachieved targets (eg.) Disinvestment targets

(2) Issues of fiscal federalism due to use of cess/surcharge.

(3) Focus still on annual budgeting rather than Outcome Output framework.

(4) No third party assessment of impact.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However situation changing:

- Opinion of industry taken proactively
  - (eg:) Finance Minister meeting FICCI, Chamber of Commerce
- Suggestions for budget sought by MyGov.in from public.
- Role of CAG to check schemes
  - (eg:) Ayushman Bharat had save mobile number for 7.5 lac patients (CAG).
- Technology playing its role through e-Budgets

Way ahead:

- Strengthen finance committees by discussion of their reports.
- Separate report card for previous budget figures
- Modern practices: Zero Base Budgeting.

A more effectively scrutinized Union Budget can ensure accountability, rational use of resources and achieve fiscal prudency.

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15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The dairy sector has been a key employment generator in the animal husbandry segment. India's milk production was slower than population growth in 1950s, but now outpaced that

Tools that help transform India:-

- White Revolution led by "Verghese Kurien" leadership
- Boost to milk cooperatives like AMUL
- Promotion to food processing
  - (eg:) milk powders
- Promotion of dairy by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)
- Disease surveillance in animals
  - (eg:) National Swasthya Patra

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Productivity of animals a concern:

1. Overall largest cattle population but the but the herd size per farmer is small showing poor productivity.

2. Spread of diseases among cattles/animals.
   eg: Pox among cows, disease among poultry farms.

3. Per annual yield dropping due to climate change

4. The fodder quality is poor for higher productivity.

5. Informalisation of sector unlike developed countries like Australia, New Zealand.

6. Use of foreign breeds rather than indigenous ones like Gir cows.

7. Poor allied extension services like vetrinary & doctors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Suggestions:

1. Use Hub & spoke model for access to fodder (Dalwai Committee)
2. "High Yielding Fodder Variety" on lines of HYV Sides
3. Improving "sanitary & phytosanitary" needs
4. Using SHGs: Model of "Pashu Sakhis".
5. Access to credit, insurance and proper marketing support.

~~The~~ White Revolution 2.0 can further aid in doubling farmers income & achieving agri-exports targets.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per Economic Survey "Agriculture has been a victim of its own success" & suffering the hardships from extreme climatic events in recent times.

Climate change & crop failures:
- → Unseasonable winter rains destroyed wheat crops in 2023.
- → Reducing the yield per hectare to due high temperature.
- → Increased frequency of cyclones, sea level rise.

However agriculture sector itself responsible :-

① Huge ground water extraction: disturbing the overall hydrological cycle. (over 80% usage).

② Burning of stubble: by poorly farmers leading to high GHGs.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Excessive use of fertilizers has made the land prone to [degradation]

(eg:) Punjab's soil.

(4) Water guzzling crops leading to [droughts]

(eg:) Sugarcane in Marathawada (MH).

(5) Landslides increasing due to clearing of forests for agriculture (slash & burn)

IMPACT OF ABOVE

- farmer suicides (10,000 in 2019) NCRB
- disturbs food security
- Income of farmers below 10,000 (NABARD)
- Makes land fallow for future
- Spoils Inter-generational equity.

National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan:

has been taked to boost disaster resilience

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of agriculture sector :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Strategies Adopted :

① Pre-Disaster : → Early warning systems through rainfall monitoring
→ Training / Education of farmers
→ Promotion of Natural / organic farming.

② During disaster : → Response for managing prices of output
(eg: Export ban.)
→ Managing the available production via storage

③ Post disaster :
→ Analysis & feedback for the processes
→ Insurance & recovery support

The above measures have helped agriculture become stronger to face disasters through both structural & non-structural measures.

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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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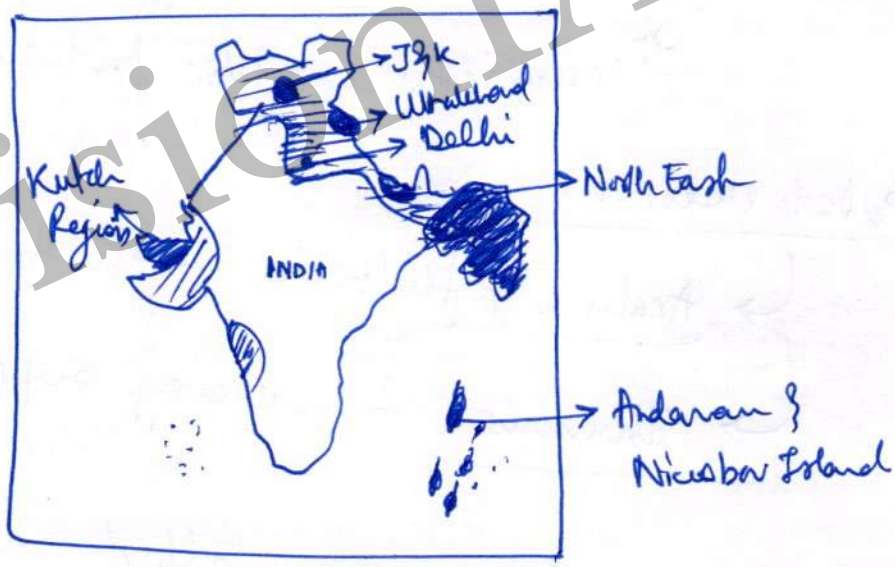
India's 59% of landmass is prone to earthquakes under Zone III to Zone V category for which steps are taken with a varying impact.

Regions prone to Earthquakes



SEISMIC ZONES OF INDIA

Zone V regions
Zone IV region

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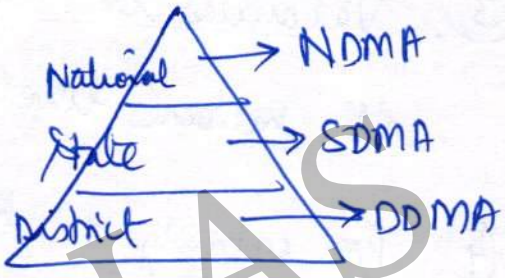
Reasons for vulnerability:
- → Plate boundaries of convergent nature
- → Hotspots near Kutch region
- → Anthropogenic: Reservoir induced (Koyna).

Institutional measures taken:

① 3 level hierarchy under the Disaster management Act 2005



② Role played by Geological Survey of India for mapping earthquakes.

③ National Earthquake Mitigation Programme
↳ Retrofitting, New Building Code,

④ NDMA Guidelines:
- → Risk prevention through dissemination of information
- → Disaster resilient structure
  - eg: Bhogatuti Assam

↓ Preparedness by training of people/community.

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Significant gaps do exists :-

1. Lack of enforcement of National Building Code.
2. Lack of 3rd party evaluators and engineers for disaster resilience.
3. Vacancies in Crisis Management Committee at national level
4. Poor capacity of ~~long~~ local bodies & communities in term of rescue, mitigation.

Despite above, serious steps are being taken by India :

- Formation of CDRI
- BIMSTEC HADR Exercise
- Cooperation with Japan for resilience.

A clear adoption of Sendai Framework is needed to boost disaster resilience & control the loss caused.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Nuclear fusion reaction is generating energy by combining two lighter elements to form an heavier element. This is based on the principle of "stellar energy" in universe.

eg: fusion to form Helium element.

Experiments :-
Artificial sun China
ITER at France.

Advantages of nuclear fusion :-

① High output of energy per unit of input of fuel

② Clean fuel generation with no release of gases.

③ ~~No radioactive waste is generated~~
↳ Lesser chances of reactor melting due to use of TOKAMAK.

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(4) Continuous supply of energy unlike Renewables of solar/wind.

(5) Effective utilisation of land compared to solar/wind farms needing huge space.

Limitations to generate energy:

(1) Difficult to sustain reaction for long

(2) Technology under a nascent stage for fusion.

(3) Heavy control over atomic scan material supply chain (eg: NSG (India ≠ member).

(4) Expensive set up of the infrastructure for generation.

(5) Poor resources forced India to adopt the 3 stage plan instead.

(6) Challenges of leakage of harmful material.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way ahead:

① International cooperation for success

(eg: International Thermonuclear reactor.

② Ensure supply chain security for materials for fusion.

③ Technology transfer agreement with the players like France, China, USA.

India's Nuclear energy generation is currently less than 2% of total capacity. The above steps can aid in its growth.

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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 (PMLA)

is an overarching framework to manage conversion of illegal money to untainted property.

PROCESS

Placement → Layering → Integration

Recent Amendments to PMLA:

- Corporate frauds added to the schedule of offences of PMLA
- Greater powers of arrest/fines to Enforcement Directorate (ED)
- Extra-jurisdical application beyond India's territory.

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Efficacy of PMLA:-

(A) Weak in efficacy because:-

(1) Low rate of conviction by ED in PMLA cases.

(2) Less than 50% cases have seen filing of chargesheets

(3) Rampant money laundering continue due to organised crimes.

(4) Unable to deter NGOs aiding in laundering

eg: IB report = leading to 2-3% GDP loss.

(5) Unable to cater economic offenders due to poor coordination abroad.

(6) Persistence of golden nexus = real estate, gold business (prone to laundering).

(7) Weak inter-agency coordination: among CBI, ED, local police.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps that can be taken:

- Adherence to guidelines of FATF for money laundering.
- Speed up work under bilateral treaties for data sharing. (Switzerland)
- Technological support (Bigdata, AI) to to ED for faster resolution.
- Inter-agency coherence through role of Economic Intelligence Unit.

Money laundering eats away citizen trust and as per [SUPREME COURT]. perpetrates other organised crimes thus spoiling social fabric.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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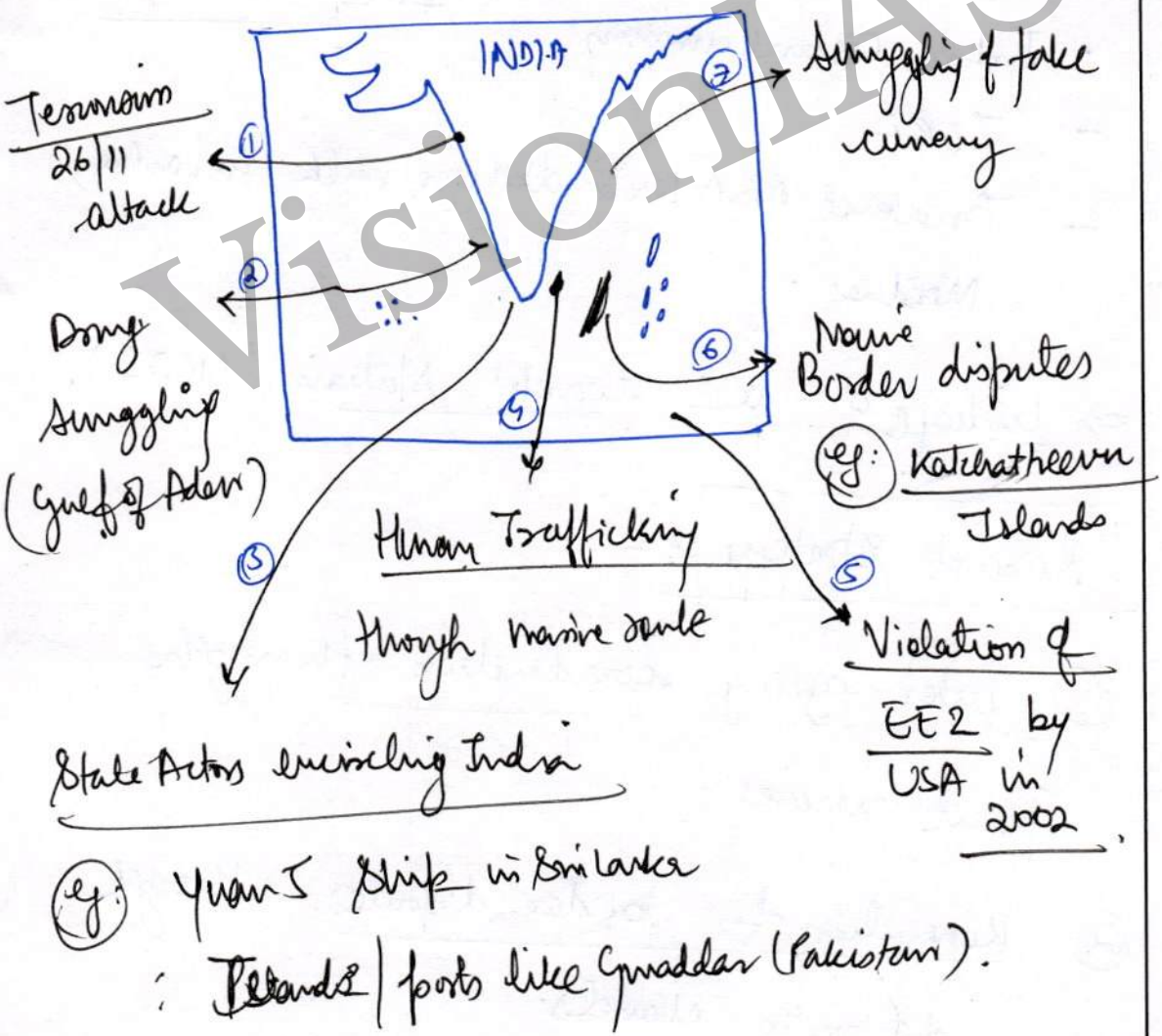
India has a large coastline of 7500 km which creates multidimensional security threats for India from state & non-state actors.

Security threats (via MAP)



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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps that have taken:

- **Tri-layer security**
  - Marine Police
  - Coast Guards
  - Navy
- **BSF Naval Wing**
- **Coastal Security Scheme 1/2**
- **National Maritime Domain Awareness Centre (IFC - IOR)**
- **Cooperation with:**
  - Indian Ocean Commission
  - IORA
  - Trilateral NSA level dialogue with Sri Lanka, Maldives.

⇒ Linkage of all coastal stations (NC3I).

Robust Strategy:-

① Inter-agency coordination through joint exercises.

② Resolution of border disputes through diplomatic channels.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(3) Counter-Offensive infrastructure needed such as Predator drones.

(4) Use Andaman & Nicobar Islands as a platform for theatre command security.

(5) Use community as eyes & ears (fishermen & fisher women)

(6) Intelligence collection, analysis and utilisation by IB, R&AW.

(7) Monitoring via satellites through role of ISRO.

(8) Boosting defence spending for marine segment

(eg:) Recent = Rafale-M from France.

Marine security has to be dealt with a "whole of government approach" for long term success.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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